II. CLAIM AMENDMENTS

1-25. (canceled)

26. (New) An apparatus comprising a group of at least two acceleration sensors arranged on one carrier;

wherein each acceleration sensor comprises a first body portion, a second body portion, an interconnecting element making the first body portion integral with the second body portion and a detector arranged for giving an indication when a breakable component of the sensor is ruptured;

and wherein at least two of the sensors are oriented differently from one another, such that a first sensor is more sensitive than a second sensor to a force in a first direction, and the second sensor is more the first sensor to a force in a second direction different to the first direction.

27. (New) The apparatus as in claim 26. Wherein the group comprises acceleration sensors responding to forces in at least three different directions.

28. (New) The apparatus as in claim 26, wherein the detector comprises a conductive path, strip, or wire arranged at least on the interconnecting element.

29. (New) The apparatus as in claim 26, wherein the detector comprises a conductive doped-silicon or polycrystalline silicon layer at least on the interconnecting element.

30. (New) The apparatus as in claim 28, wherein the interconnecting element is adapted to break when an external force affecting the second body portion of the acceleration sensor exceeds a predetermined threshold level, wherein a break of the interconnecting element causes a break in the conductive path, strip, or layer.

31. (New) The apparatus, as in claim 26, wherein the detector comprises a conductive strip or wire arranged at a distance from the second body portion, wherein the second body of the acceleration sensors moves and breaks the path, strip, or wire when an external force affecting the second body portion exceeds a predetermined threshold level.

32. (New) The apparatus as in claim 26, wherein the detector forms a part of an electrical detection loop.

33. (New) The apparatus as in claim 26, wherein the indication is stored in a memory.

34. (New) The apparatus as in any preceding claims, wherein the indication is remotely readable.

35. (New) The apparatus as in any preceding claim, wherein the acceleration sensor is produced by micromachining technology using a surface mountable brittle material.

36. (New) The apparatus as is claim 35, wherein the brittle material is single-crystal silicon.

37. (New) The apparatus as in claim 35, wherein the brittle material is polycrystalline silicon.

38. (New) The apparatus as in any claim 35, wherein the indication contains at least information identifying a detecting loop broken by an external acceleration force.

39. (New) The apparatus as in claim 38, wherein the indication further contains the time when the indication was given.

40. (New) The apparatus as in claim 26, wherein the status of the acceleration sensor arrangement is readable immediately or from the memory.

41. (New) The apparatus as in claim 40, wherein at least one of the acceleration sensors in the arrangement is adapted to give a warning to the user when an external force affecting the second body portion exceeds a predetermined threshold level.

42. (New) The apparatus as in claim 26, wherein all sensors of the arrangement are integrated in a single block.

43. (New) The apparatus as in claim 26, wherein an acceleration of any of the sensors of the arrangement is remotely identifiable.

44. (New) The apparatus as in claim 42 or 43, wherein the single block further comprises means for storing indications containing at least the time when the indication was given and the identity of the detecting means.

45. (New) The apparatus as in claim 26, wherein all sensors of the arrangement are integrated in a multichip module together with means for storing indications containing at least the time when the indication was given and the identity of detecting means.

46. (New) The apparatus as in claim 26, wherein all sensors of the arrangement are integrated in an integrated circuit together with means for storing indications containing at least the time when the indication was given and the identity of the detecting means.

47. (New) A handheld terminal, comprising

an acceleration sensor arrangement comprising a group of at least two acceleration sensors;

wherein each acceleration sensor comprises a first body portion, a second body portion, an interconnecting element making the first body integral with the second body, and a detector means arranged for giving an indication when a breakable component of the sensor is ruptured and further giving an indication to a user of the handheld terminal of rupture of the breakable component;

and wherein at least two of the sensors are oriented differently from one another, such that a first sensor is more sensitive than a second sensor to a force in a first direction, and the second sensor is more sensitive than the first sensor to a force in a second direction different to the first direction.

48. (New) The handheld terminal as in claim 47, wherein the acceleration sensor arrangement is arranged to indicate to the handheld terminal when an acceleration sensor of the arrangement exceeds a predetermined threshold

level and to give a warning to a user of the terminal if said indication is active when the terminal is switched on.

49. (New) A method comprising:

giving an indication when a breakable component of at least one acceleration sensor of an acceleration arrangement is ruptured;

wherein the acceleration sensor arrangement comprises a group of at least two acceleration sensors, each acceleration sensor comprising a first body portion, a second body portion, an interconnecting element making the first body portion integral with the second body portion and a detector arrangement for giving the indication when the breakable component of the sensor is ruptured.

50. (New) The method of claim 49, further comprising registering in a non-volatile memory a status of the breakable component of each sensor.

51. (New) A method as in claim 50, comprising registering the status at power-up and power-down events of a device comprising the acceleration sensor arrangement.

52. (New) A method as in claim 51, comprising storing time-stamped data in the non-volatile memory indicating the status at the two most recent power-up and power-down events.

53. (New) A method as in claim 53, comprising overwriting previous time-stamped data indicative of a previous event, if a current status indicated by the previous time-stamped data.